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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; Especially Devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World, to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

Vol. 1, No. 15 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., AUGUST 15, 1914. 5c. Per Copy. $1.00 Per Year

Alabama Vindicates Her Honor

The First Southern State to Divide the Smith-Lever Funds with Negro Farmers. (See Page 6.)

WILL COLORED FARMERS LEARN TO USE IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS?

It is said that they will not; but the two colored men above are actually using them.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

Negro Who Won the Prize for Largest Acre Yield of Corn Grown in Missouri.

Notwithstanding Drought, N. C., Bruce Grew Over 108 Bushels on a Measured Acre—An Example of what Negro Farmers in Missouri Can Do.

(Story told by St. Louis Globe Democrat)

The fact that a negro, N. C. Bruce, principal of the Bartlett Agricultural and Industrial School for Negroes at Dalton, Mo., won the prize for largest acre yield of corn grown in Missouri last year has served to call attention to the 3,646 Negro farmers in the State. While drought reduced the 1913 yield of corn in Missouri to 17.6 bushels per acre, Principal Bruce and his farm boys grew 108 bushels and 11 pounds on a measured acre. Truth is that the prize acre was not really the best one in point of yield, for hogs got through the fence and helped themselves liberally—as is the habit of hogs—to the big ears that were hanging thick on the post-like stalks. But that the next best acre yield was a good one was demonstrated at the State Corn Show, held at Columbia in January, when it won over all other entries.

Just how the prize acre of corn was grown is told by Prof. Bruce as follows:

"This particular acre, with others, had been in clover for three years. We turned it under, plowing very deep in March, disk harrowed and let it lay. There was a freeze or so after this. In four or five weeks, late in April, we disk plowed it with a small two-horse disk riding plow and disk harrowed it a week or ten days later, about May 7. On May 8, we smooth harrowed it twice and put on the checkrow planter, planting it on top. Our own boy among the boys planted this particular plat and eight additional acres that day. When the corn was first peeping up we saw that we had a fine and uniform stand and we harrowed this with the rest, and in a few days smooth harrowed all again. Three days later we put in the five-tooth single-horse harrow plows and two days later gave our corn a deep cultivation with four teams and our best trained plow and cultivator plowing boys. We got over it all in about three days. Kept busy at other work, all hands, for another three days. Then we began the next week and ran cultivators through all the corn again. Ten days or two weeks later we went at it with thorough, but level, cultivation. Got to some of it the fourth time with a cultivator, but not to these nine acres. This corn was too big. We waited, or rather were busy at hay, wheat, oats and rye harvesting or smaller truck, until early in July, when the corn was making roasting ears. The drought, which had set in earlier, held on. We got scared and turned in with single mules and the five-tooth harrows in the middle of the rows. It was hot, but we got over most of it (Negroes can stand a lot of 'hot'), and we started to do it again, but got a little rain. We held the moisture in all our 5 acres, and, if possible, had a greater yield than in 1912, our banner year. This was Boone County white corn. The seed was supplied through a member of the University of Missouri faculty and had been tested at the Agricultural College at Columbia. We use no fertilizer and need none in this good Chariton County soil. We rotate corn, wheat, oats, or clover as best we can. The main thing is good land, and then timely, thorough work, before planting, then keeping in the corn, with good teams, good muscles, good eyes and good sense after it comes up."

A Genuine Negro

N. C. Bruce is a real Negro, black and not ashamed of it. That he is proud of his victory in the corn-growing contest is probable, but he looks upon it not as a personal victory, but as a "boost" for his people, and, above all, for his school. Six years ago, he was principal f the Negro schools of St. Joseph, Mo., where he introduced vocational training, including school gardening, with marked success. Nor was the gardening limited to the school grounds. Vacant lots about town were secured, and on these many negro families grew enough vegetables to supply their needs, and at the same time the children were kept off the streets. Attracted by what he had heard of this work, Booker T. Washington came to visit his old pupil, for Bruce had studied not only at Tuskegee, but at Hampton and Bates Colleges. It was during this visit that Booker Washington advised Principal Bruce to give up the work at St. Joseph and start a farm school for negroes, as had for several years been his desire. Aided by a few wealthy white friends in St. Joseph, Kansas City, St., Louis, Minneapolis and elsewhere enough money was secured or pledged to buy a farm. The place selected was near Dalton, Chariton County, where a naturally fertile, but poorly improved farm of 162 acres was secured. Several things caused this location to be selected. The school must, according to the ideas of the founder, be out on a farm and away from a large city. The location must also be such as to enable the largest number of negroes to be served. Chariton County, like most of the river counties, has a comparatively large number of negro farmers and Missouri of all the west-of-the-Mississippi corn belt states has the largest negro rural population. The scheme of study at the school is such that all students must work either in the house or on the farm. Practically everything used is grown on the farm—wheat and corn from which to make the flour and corn meal; turnips, potatoes and pumpkins for winter use; fresh vegetables and melons consumed in summer; hogs sufficient to supply fresh pork and cured meat, and even cotton from which bed coverings are made by the girls in the school. Wood for fuel is chopped by students and teachers from trees growing on the farm. "Sometimes," said Principal Bruce, "it's hard sledding digging everything from the ground, but we are going to make the school a go. No, we are not educating doctors, lawyers or even school-teachers. We are trying to turn our boys and girls back to the plow, the hoe, the kitchen and the laundry. There is need of trained farmhands and help in the house."

Where Negro Has Equal Chance

Principal Bruce holds much the same views as many other negro leaders, who point out that when the Negro on the farm fattens hogs or cattle he gets the same price as his white neighbor. He is not discriminated against because of color. Nor does anybody when he sees for sale a nice fat hen or fresh eggs ask the color of the woman who marketed the produce. He would no more think of asking this than of inquiring as to the color of the hen that laid the eggs. He says that the cities have been the negro's curse, and that the farm is the place of opportunity. Because of this he believes that the negro, first of all, should be interested in the back-to-the-land.

HOW TO READ THE WEATHER

The Moon, Its Signs and Seasons

The word of God tells us, that the Moon is one of the many lights given, and it, too, for signs and for seasons. See Genesis 1:14-16; Psalms 104:19 and Luke 21:25. And thus it has long been regarded, and that, too, by many people.

By some it has been said, that the Moon seems to have little, if any effect on the weather, until the 4th day after New Moon.

And it has been noticed that with dry weather on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of the New Moon, then dry weather may be looked for, or, if rainy weather is had on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of the New Moon, then wet weather may be looked for during all of that Moon, thus enabling all to see, and to read the weather, for days to come.

These marks, as to the weather, the writer has noticed for years past, and they seem to show to all people an early forecast of the weather, that sometimes, the people are very anxious to see.

LANDON WEST,
Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

HOW TO PLANT A TREE

The Department of Agriculture at Washington gives the following suggestions for planting trees:

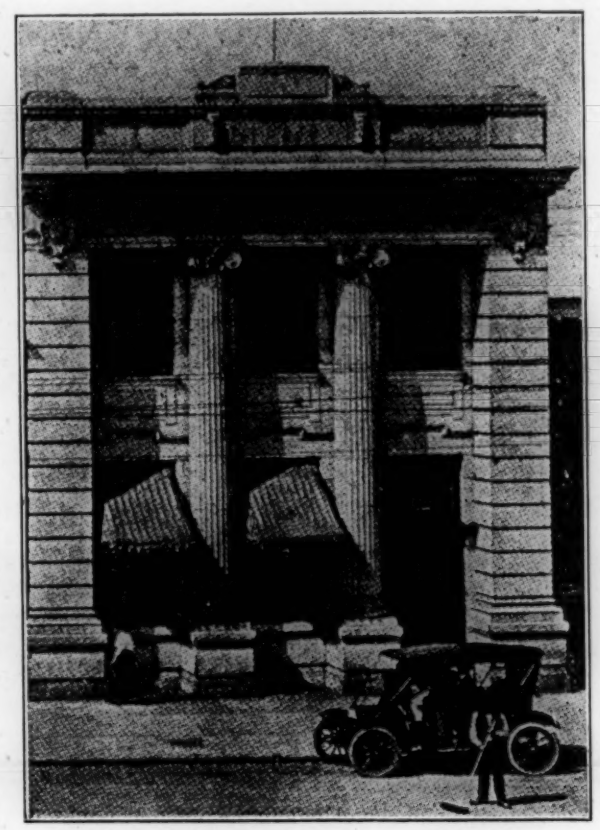
The proper season for planting is not everywhere the same. When the planting is done in the spring, the right time is when the frost is out of the ground and before budding begins.

The day to plant is almost as important as the season. Sunny, windy weather is to be avoided. Cool, damp days are the best. Trees can not be thrust carelessly into a rough soil and then be expected to flourish. They should be planted in properly worked soil, well enriched. If they cannot be planted immediately after they are taken up, the first step is to prevent their roots drying out in the air. This may be done by piling fresh dirt deep about the roots or setting the roots in mud.

In planting they should be placed from 2 to 3 inches deeper than they stood originally. Fine soil should always be pressed firmly—not made hard—about the roots, and 2 inches of dry soil at the top should be left very loose to retain moisture.

To Those Whose Money is Now Not Earning Them 24 per cent. net or Better

In Justice to Themselves They cannot Afford to Overlook and Not Act Upon the Following Appeal Immediately



The Proposed Building.

Proposition. Three of our promising young business men whose reliability, integrity and progressive spirit are unquestioned, clubbed together to erect for themselves an office building that would be in keeping with their standing and adjacent buildings in the business district. Upon going over their finances and after having several conversations with various financial men in the city they found it was not convenient without paying exorbitant interest for them to finance personally more than 70 per cent of the total value of property and building. The result was that they had two alternatives from which to secure the additional 30 per cent. The first and a very good one for themselves was to incorporate a company and issue bonds at 7 or 8 per cent interest for the required amount. However owing to the universal money stringency they realized that for a new company it would require considerable time before the bonds were all sold. Therefore they accepted the other alternative which for the public is undoubtedly the most profitable and also an opportunity for a perfe tly legitimate, safe and profitable investment showing 24 per cent profit at the start is seldom offered. That is, to incorporate a company and sell at $1.00 a share sufficient shares to enable them to proceed with their building. Therefore we have incorporated the Turner Building, Limited.

District. The fact that our proposition is centered in the city of Edmonton, Province of Alberta, Canada, needs no further assurance as to the ultimate value of our proposition. Edmonton today is the fastest growing city on the continent It is modern in every respect. All its utilities are owned by the city. It now has a population of 75,000 and is increasing at the rate of 15,000 a year. The company's property is situated on Kinistino Avenue, in the business district and only five blocks from the post-office, being lot 28, block 13, river lot 14 and 15. The property is worth $10,000 and will in the course of a few years be worth twice the amount.

Responsibility. The Turner Building, Limited, is capitalized at $25,000, $17,000 of which has been arranged locally with the officers of the company who are: James Walker Turner, Secretary Douglas Club, President; Leland Silas Jones, Merchant Tailor, Secretary; Edward William Chiles, Broker, Treasurer, and Clifford C. Mitchell, Investment, Broker, Fiscal Agent. $7,500. the remaining amount we are now issuing at $1.00 per share in as many shares. According to the laws of Alberta all shareholders in a limited company assume no financial responsibility or obligation other than the unpaid amount of their stock. Therefore the purchasers of the 7,500 are assuming no additional financial obligation whatever as their shares will be fully paid up upon subscript on and allotment. Furthermore the shares now being offered for subscription only represent 30 per cent of the capital of the company, which obviously shows the strength of the company and reduces any possible speculative feature to a minimum.

Profits. We have arranged with Edward William Chiles, Director of the company, to lease the building for a period of five years at a yearly rental that, after all overhead expenses are paid and allowing $500 for any possible emergencies, will show a clear profit of 24 per cent. It is quite obvious that as these profits are declared from time to time it will automatically increase the value of the stock in proportion.

Guarantee. As the moneys are received they will be deposited in the Royal Bank of Canada and will be withdrawn for no other purpose than construction of the building. The officers of the Turner Building, Limited, personally guarantee that if the amount offered for subscription is not subscribed within 60 days to return in full all moneys received with interest at 5 per cent.

No Person can afford to let this offer slip by without purchasing at least a few shares. This is not a speculation, but an absolute, legitimate, safe and profitable investment showing a net profit of 24 per cent. to begin with

Fill in one of the coupons below and mail to us at once.

Investment Coupon

Cut out this blank and mail with cheque, postal or money order or currency for every dollar that you can afford to invest where 24 per cent. profit is guaranteed from the start and where your investment is always increasing in value.

.....1914

Clifford C. Mitchell, Fiscal Agent, Turner Building, Ltd.,
102 Brown Building,
P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Canada.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $.....for.....shares on the Turner Building, Limited.

I hereby agree to accept the said.....shares or as many less as the Directors may allot to me.

It being understood that I am taking these shares upon your representation that 24 per cent. profit will be made from the start.

You agreeing to return the money with 5 per cent interest if the required amount is not subscribed for within 60 days.

Name.....Occupation.....

Address.....

Information Coupon

Cut out this blank and mail with cheque, postal or money order or currency for one dollar for one share which will earn for you 24 per cent. profit from the start and the investment will be continually increasing in value.

.....1914

Clifford C. Mitchell, Fiscal Agent, Turner Building, Ltd.,
102 Brown Building,
P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Canada.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find $1 for 1 share of the Turner Building, Limited.

Also please send without further obligation to me a prospectus of your Company and any further information that may induce me to subscribe further.

It being understood that I am taking this share upon your representation that 24 per cent. profit will be made from the start.

You agreeing to return the money with 5 per cent interest if the required amount is not subscribed for within sixty days.

Name.....Occupation.....

Address.....

THE MACON COUNTY FAIR

District Agent Thos. M. Campbell of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is sending out the following letter:

Dear Sir:—

I wonder if you have ever sat down and asked yourself these questions:

1. Will there ever come a time when I can lie down at night for twelve months and be free from the bondage of debt?

2. Will the time ever come when I can truthfully say that I am not simply struggling to feed and clothe my family, but that I am working for a larger production, a larger life and a contribution to the prosperity and uplift of my community?

3. I wonder will I live to see horse-power take the place of so much hand-power (including the strength of my wife and daughters) on the farm which I have charge of?

4. Have I got enough tools and teams to run this farm or am I just trying to "make out?"

5. Does every acre of land which I am cultivating produce more now than when I took hold of it?

6. Am I satisfied with the conditions under which I am farming?

7. Is the school building what it should be and do we have enough months of schooling here in this community?

8. What can I do to help make a better public-road between my house and town?

9. As the years go flitting by, am I keeping up with the agricultural progress of the county, and do I see a brighter day ahead, or am I losing ground?

The questions which you have just asked yourself are being put to the whole agricultural South today and all of us have got to answer them. I know of no better medium through which they can be answered than a County Agricultural Fair. Our Fair has already been found to be the most valuable Association in the county toward interesting all of the people in the great fundamental need of increased production. This in itself is sufficient reason for the existence of such an organization, but since the main feature of a fair is its exhibits, a large proportion of the farmers in the county must put something on exhibition. Since the main purpose of a Fair is to improve rural life in all of its phases, the exhibits should be of a kind that will illustrate its improvement.

The bases, therefore, should be exhibits from the farm, the garden, (vegetables and flowers) orchard, house, poultry, domestic animals, agricultural implements and machinery, manufactured articles, models of country homes with sanitary surroundings and modern conveniences, and educational exhibits of methods, courses of study, school buildings and grounds, school gardens adapted to rural conditions and models of country churches. After this end has been contributed to, it is the duty of every person interested in the Fair to see that the rest of the population of the county knows the dates and they should all be encouraged to attend for the benefit of the educational advantages offered.

The Macon County Fair will be held in the town of Tuskegee this fall, November 3rd, through the 6th, 1914. May I depend on you to help make this the greatest in the history of the County? Be sure to let me hear from you.

WOMANS' DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TAKING OUT STAINS

Blood—If fresh or recently dried, soak in cold or tepid water, rub out; when the stain is brown and nearly gone, use soap and warm water.

Brass—Rub with rancid lard or butter before washing. Warm, white-wine vinegar is a solvent for brass or copper, but must not be used on colored goods.

Cocoa—Wash in cold water first, then rinse and pour boiling water through it. If resistant, try a bleaching agent.

Coffee—Pour boiling water through it from a height. If resistant, try a bleaching agent.

Fruit—Alcohol softens and dissolves many fruit stains. If the alcohol is warmed over hot water it will be more effective; later, use boiling water poured from a height.

Grass—Alcohol will dissolve the green coloring matter of plants and is recommended when the material cannot be washed.

Grease or Oil—Wash with cold water and soap first, and use solvents after drying, if necessary. For axle grease, rub with lard and let it stand to soften, then wash out. Rub always toward the center of the stain and have several folds of clean cloth under the spot. Powdered chalk or blotting paper may be used to absorb the oil.

Ink—Place the stained portion in sweet or sour milk and allow it to stand several days. Change the milk, wash out in clear water, and try again, if necessary. Unless you know the character of the ink, it is hard to know what to recommend.

Red Ink—Wash with cold water or water and ammonia.

Iron Rust—Lemon juice, salt, and hot sunshine may dissolve the stain.

Medicine—Alcohol usually dissolves medicines.

Mildew—This is really a plant, a mould growing on the fiber. It shows itself in warm weather when clothes are kept damp for a day or two. If fresh it may be removed, but if old it will not come out. Wet in strong soapsuds, cover with a paste of soap and powdered chalk, or chalk and salt, and put in the strong sunlight for hours.

Milk or Cream—Wash out with cold water, and later use soap and cold water.

Mucus, as in handkerchiefs, should be washed in ammonia and water before using soap. In case of a heavy cold it is best to soak all handkerchiefs in a strong solution of boracic acid for several hours.

Paint or Tar—If fresh and washable, use soap and water. If dry and washable, soften with lard or oil and then use soap and water.

Perspiration—Use strong soap solution and let the garment lie in the sunshine.

Sugar or Gum—Dissolve with warm water if washable; with dilute alcohol if not washable.

Tea—Rub out in cold water first, then pour boiling water through it. Glycerine may be used to soak the stain.

Wax—Cover the spot, both sides with brown or blotting paper and apply a warm (not hot) iron. It may be dissolved by hot alcohol.

EAT MORE SALMON AND LESS MEAT.

In its Economic Circular No. 11, the Bureau of Fisheries of the U. S. Department of Commerce advises that one good way to "reduce the cost of living is to eat more salmon, especially of the cheaper grades, and less meat."

After indicating that the best grades of salmon are richer than meats in body-building materials, contain about the same amount of fats, and have no waste, the Circular states:

"The cheapest food is that which supplies nutriment at the lowest cost. One pound of canned red salmon of the best quality will cost about 16 cents. The same quantity of bone, muscle, blood, and brain building material and body fuel in other foods would cost—

	Cents.
Eggs, strictly fresh (at 34c per doz.)	36
Steak, sirloin (at 27½ cts. per pound)	33
Mutton, leg (at 19 cts per pound)	32
Chicken, average (at 25 cts. per pound)	21½
Ham, smoked (at 18½ cts per pound)	13¼
Pink salmon, canned (at 9 cts. per can)	12½

Housewives desiring a number of receipts for canned salmon will do well to write to the Department at Washington for this circular.

Every woman who is interested in poultry should have some books at hand bearing upon poultry raising.

The following publications will undoubtedly be of some assistance in poultry operations, and will be sent free upon application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers' Bulletin 22. The Feeding of Farm Animals.

Farmers' Bulletin 51. Standard Varieties of Chickens.

Farmers' Bulletin 177. Squab Raising.

Farmers' Bulletin 200. Turkeys.

Farmers' Bulletin 234. The Guinea Fowl.

Farmers' Bulletin 236. Incubation and Incubators.

Farmers' Bulletin 287. Poultry Management.

Farmers' Bulletin 374. Experiment Station Work. (Colony Houses.)

Farmers' Bulletin 390. Pheasant Raising in the United States.

Farmers' Bulletin 528. Hints to Poultry Raisers.

Farmers' Bulletin 530. Important Poultry Diseases.

HOW TO MAKE ASH CAKE.

One of the younger housewives, who was born "since the war," asks:

"Please give the receipt for making the ash cake that I hear the old colored people talk about."

The receipt is as follows:

1 quart corn meal
2 teaspoons salt.
1 tablespoon lard or other shortening
Boiling water.

Scald the meal; add the salt and shortening, and when the moisture is cool form it into oblong cakes, adding more water if necessary. Wrap the cakes in cabbage leaves, or place one cabbage leaf under the cakes and one over them, and cover them with hot ashes.

Some of the cooks did not use cabbage leaves but put the dough directly into the ashes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Any Subscriber May Ask Questions

Mr. Leonard Randolph of Cambria, Virginia, asks:

1. "What is the best method of curing pork to avoid skippers and prevent meat turning strong or rancid?

2. "Is there any scientific basis for the popular belief that certain phases of the moon and certain signs of the Zodiac have a good or bad influence on such things as butchering, planting, soap making, altering cattle, etc.?

3. "Do potatoes do better with late or early planting and which is the better to make a 'lazy bed,' (cover with straw or hay) or to plant in the ground?

4. "What is meant by sub-soiling?

"Possibly the last question will convince you that I am no farmer."

1. "Skippers" are the maggots which are hatched from the eggs of a bronze-black fly called the "Cheese Fly or Ham Skipper." To guard against them every opening in the room where the pork is kept must be carefully screened with wire having at least 24 meshes to the inch, or the meat must be kept in some vessel that is insect proof. The meat room should also be kept dark, since the fly does not like to "lay" her eggs in the dark. If possible, a cement floor should be built.

In addition to all this, after your meat has been cured and is ready to be prepared for the following season, wrap each piece of meat closely with old newspapers or wrapping paper. Next place each piece in a strong sack and tie the sack tightly at the top. It is now ready to be painted, with a paint prepared the day before as follows:

One-tenth of a pound of flour dissolved in 4 gallons of water; two-tenths pounds of lead chromate dissolved in a separate vessel, in two quarts of water.

Add the lead chromate and water and one-tenth pound of glue to the flour and water.

Bring the whole mixture to a boil and add six-tenths of a pound of barium sulphate, stirring slowly.

Apply the paint to the sacks with a brush. The meat is now ready to hang up. Be sure to put the barium sulphate in, otherwise, the "skippers" are likely to get in.

Whenever fermentation sets up in the stomach and intestines of a hog while it is being dressed, the meat is always tainted and has the peculiar odors which often accompany home-cured meats.

To avoid this, deprive the hog of all food except water for 24 hours before killing.

2. The belief grows out of the universal superstition which supposes that during the time when the moon increases the principle of growth obtains; and that when the moon wanes, a season of general decay begins. Hence it is thought that things intended to grow should be planted at the time of the new moon; and things intended to shrink should be brought under the influence of the full moon.

On this point, however, "The New Practical Reference Library" speaks as follows:

"The influence of the moon on the earth has always been thought to be great. At one time it was supposed to govern the weather; the time of planting and harvesting were regulated by its phases, and man superstitiously looked to the moon to regulate his affairs. While such things are believed no longer, it is known that the moon does exert remarkable physical influence on the earth."

3. On this point the Virginia Truck Experiment Station says: "Experience teaches that potatoes planted in the latter part of the season do not yield as well as do those planted early."

White potatoes are generally planted in the ground.

4. To subsoil is to plow in a furrow already made by an ordinary plow and loosen the soil to an additional depth without bringing any of it to the surface.

FOR SALE

Several hundred White Leghorn Cockerels, $1.00 each; breeding hens, $1.50. These chickens are bred from records of 250 to 300 eggs per year and will improve your egg production at small cost.

White Leghorns Exclusively.

THE CAROLINA LEGHORN YARDS,

Reidsville, N. C.

If It Is For Your Lodge
WE HAVE IT!

We manufacture Lodge Regalia for every Fraternal Society. Cash or Installment Plan. Cheapest Badge House in the Country. Catalogue for your Society FREE.

CENTRAL REGALIA CO.

The Negro Regalia House. JOS. L. JONES, Pres.

N. E. Cor. 8th & Plum

Cincinnati, Ohio

THE FARM WELL

A well is the most common source of the water supply, and it should be given most careful attention. It should be located on the highest ground obtainable so that all water, whether rained or poured near the well, will drain rapidly away from it. In case a new home is being started, the well should be put down first and the balance of the improvements follow. If the ground is level around the well, it should be filled in, first with clay and then on top a little soil for grass growing. This filling should be about one foot high at the well curbing, sloping evenly away for fifteen or twenty feet. The ground should be packed closely in around the curbing so that small animals and insects cannot fall in around it. The curbing should extend as high above the ground as is practicable for convenient use. A cover should be kept on the well at all times, and a pump should be used in preference to a rope and bucket. If a bucket and rope are used, a windlass should carry the rope. The use of a pulley, rope and hands is not conducive to healthful conditions in the well. Use metal bucket when possible, and it is best to keep it out in the open air when not in use. If a wooden curbing is used, do not allow it to become rotted before putting in another. Stone, brick, or metal, curbings are the best. Do not hang meats, butter or milk in the well. Do not locate the well nearer than seventy-five feet from the barn or privy, or better, do not locate any of these buildings nearer than seventy-five feet if the well is fifty feet deep. Keep such buildings one and one-half times as far from the well as the well is deep. Do not cultivate the ground that is near the well. Never have barns, privies, or hen houses on ground that slopes down toward the well, or water supply. If the well runs low in water, do not dig deeper, but dig a new well. The deeper a well is dug in Oklahoma the more mineral matter it will contain, as a rule, and in the majority of cases the water is poor or even unfit for use. If the water in a well is unfit for use on account of the solid mineral matter held in solution, there is no remedy for it. The solids cannot be removed, except in a very small part, by any chemical or physical process, except by distillation. The form of the salt may be changed by adding chemicals, but the water has not been benefitted for domestic use. All that can be done is to dig another well or else build a cistern.—Oklahoma Exp. Station. Bul. 67.

THE NEGRO FARMER

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Per year, post-paid.....$1.00
Six months..... .50
Three months..... .40
Foreign subscriptions, per year..... 2.25

How to Remit:

Send money by postal money order, express order, or registered letter. Stamps in good condition are accepted for small amounts. Postal money orders are preferred, and should be made payable to The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute Post-Office, Alabama.
All subscriptions are absolutely payable in advance; and the paper will be discontinued when the time expires unless renewed.

Advertising Rates

may be had on application. No liquor advertisements accepted.

All correspondence should be directed to The Negro Farmer, and not to any particular person connected with it. Please be sure to write on one side of the paper; and write plainly, so that your writing can be understood by almost anybody of ordinary intelligence.

In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

Saturday, August 15, 1914

MEMBER
NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS
ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

GET READY FOR WAR'S EFFECTS BY RAISING ALL THE FOOD POSSIBLE

Our colored farmers should lay the fact to heart that wars mean tight times. The best way to prepare for them is to plant gardens, raise hogs, chickens and everything that will provide food to tide over the "close times."

WILL THE WAR AFFECT THE PRICE OF COTTON?

Raw cotton is not one of the articles which one nation is forbidden to sell to another one engaged in prosecuting a war; although goods manufactured from cotton are forbidden to be sold.

It follows, therefore, that as long as the cotton mills in Europe continue to run, American cotton may be shipped as before to Europe in American vessels; and cotton prices will remain fairly stable; but if the war force the European cotton mills to close, then down must go the price of cotton.

ALABAMA TO GIVE HER NEGRO FARMERS 30 PER CENT OF SMITH-LEVER FUNDS

Honor of the State fully Protected

In a recent issue of this paper there was published a letter which the Editor had sent on July 11, to the Governor of each Southern State asking that the Colored farmers be permitted to share in the Smith-Lever Funds, although no provision was made in the law for these farmers. On July 17, 1914, the Editor received the following letter from the Governor of Alabama:

State of Alabama,
Executive Department,
Montgomery, Ala.

Prof. Isaac Fisher,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of July 11th.

In response to the request of the Secretary of Agriculture to name the State technical school to control the distribution of funds appropriated in the Smith-Lever Bill I suggested the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

I have written Dr. Thatch that a proper division of these funds should be made for the colored farmers of the State, and I have requested Dr. Washington to take up the matter with him in person. I shall approve any plan to which they may agree in reference to a proper division of this fund.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) Emmet O'Neal,
Governor.

Very soon after this, the Governor appointed a committee to inspect the Tuskegee Institute with a view of determining whether it was worthy to receive any part of the fund After they visited the school, their report and conclusions were summarized as follows by The Montgomery Advertiser:

Recommendation that 30 per cent of agricultural fund that is to be distributed by the State of Alabama by the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill should be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes at Normal was made yesterday to Governor O'Neal by Captain Reuben F. Kolb, chairman, and the members of the special commission appointed by Governor O'Neal to visit Tuskegee and investigate conditions.

Captain Kolb and the members of the commission warmly praised the work that is being done at Tuskegee and complimented Booker T. Washington, head of the institute, for the active efforts he has put forward in behalf of the institution. Those on the commission besides Captain Kolb were Thomas W. Oliver, W. C. Thomas, C. P. Deming, W. L. Casey, and W. F. Garth.

Following is the report made by the Commission to Governor O'Neal:

"His Excellency, Governor Emmet O'Neal,
Governor of Alabama;

"We, the committee appointed by your excellency to visit the Tuskegee Institute for purposes of inquiring into and reporting to your excellency upon the conditions of that school, beg leave to make this report:

"In discharge of our commission together we visited the school on Wednesday, July 22, and spent the day there inspecting its plant and studying the methods and conditions under which it is operated. Our mission was to report specifically upon the features that referred to the claims of this institution to participate in the appropriation to be administered by the State of Alabama under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill. We therefore directed our main attention to the facilities of the institution in service of its agricultural branches. In this line we find it has an efficient and full equipment. Its Department of Agriculture is presided over by eighteen instructors who teach 350 students in this science. In other equipment the institution has a farm of 1,000 acres, including pasturage and truck garden of fifty acres, an orchard of 150 acres, a large and well equipped creamery and laboratories for technical instruction.

"The farm is well stocked with various kinds of live stock and poultry. A short course in agriculture, continuing for two weeks in January of each year is maintained, and we were informed that in the last few years this course has been attended by more than 1,500 people annually. This department has given special attention to improving the grade of farm animals and this is manifest through its large and splendid herd of live stock. The experiment station, largely maintained by the State and established in 1896, serves the farmers of that section in various useful ways. Experiments are conducted at the station for the discovery of varieties of plants best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the section in which the school is located.

"The extension department appealed as a feature of interest and study to our committee. This department is devoted exclusively to the work of bringing all phases of the work of the institute into active touch with the lives of the colored people in their homes, schools, churches and on their farms. Most of this work is conducted through the Extension Department of the institute. This department of the school appeals strongly to all interested in the development of scientific farming, practically demonstrated. Through it the Negro farmers of Alabama, and many from other Southern States are gathering together each year in conference for the discussion of progressive measures for farm improvement. We were told that as many as 2,000 people annually gathered at this insti-

tute to avail themselves of instruction through the Extension Department. We had evidence of its practical result in the development of school farms and gardens connected with the public schools in that section, and in this way many of the schools for Negroes have their farms and gardens through which their pupils receive practical instruction in farming. Boys Corn Clubs, Girls Canning Clubs, Farm Improvement Clubs, Pig Clubs and similar organizations form a part of the regular work of the Department. We were told that during the past few years it has given special attention to the schools and school buildings of Macon County.

"The Department of Women's Industries does a considerable part of its work through the Extension Department, doing regular demonstration work in cooking and housekeeping, together with instruction in matters of health, care of children and social life. Through the various agencies mentioned in our report, the Tuskegee Institute has developed its organization for reaching the masses of Negroes and materially helping them in their development.

"We have been specific in detailing certain features of the course included in the agricultural work of the institute, to emphasize the claim that, in our mind, this institution possesses all of the consideration that the State in justice and fairness can bestow. There are 100,000 Negro wage hands working on the farms in the State of Alabama. Negroes operate 42 per cent of the farm lands of the State. There are 93,000 Negro tenant farmers in the State who cultivate 3,600,000 acres. There are 17,000 Negro farmers in the State who own and operate a total of 1,500,000 acres. These are statistics which are properly recalled in mentioning any policy of the State towards this class of its citizens, and we feel that where such agencies exist which have a demonstrated power of service, that the Tuskegee Institute has shown, that such agencies appeal as a thing of regardful concern to the administrative and legislative power of the State.

"We therefore are of the opinion that it is incumbent upon the State in the administration of the appropriation of money that will come, or may come into its control under the provision of the Smith-Lever Bill, to allow a fair proportion of this sum to go in maintenance of its two best known and best equipped schools for Negroes. Specifically, we would recommend to your excellency an allowance of 30 per cent of this fund for these purposes to be divided equally between the Tuskegee Institute and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes at Normal. We believe that less than this amount would not properly requite the efforts being made at these institutions in the direction of ends that the Smith-Lever Bill mentioned is meant to serve.

"While our commission limited us to special lines of investigation and study of the Tuskegee Institute, we deem it not improper to express our gratification at the splendid monument it represents to the Negro race and to commend its founder and principal for the benefactions to his people expressed in his work at Tuskegee. Our service performed on this occasion at the request of your excellency was made enjoyable through courtesies and privileges extended by Dr. Washington and members of his faculty which besides aiding us in accomplishing our mission, favored us with opportunities of appraising the magnitude of the plant which constitutes this splendid Negro institution."

Thus far the honor of Alabama has been vindicated.

What other Southen State will be next?

FARMERS OF OTHER RACES

Some of Their Strong Points and Weaknesses

(Based upon Report of the U. S. Immigration Commission in 1911.)

Hebrews (Jews)

It is everywhere an accepted fact that the Hebrews are at their best in commerce—buying and selling—and not in agriculture. The Commission said—

"The rural Hebrews as a whole have given little to American agriculture either in the way of crops, culture, management, or marketing; with a few notable exceptions, the agriculture is but mediocre or unsatisfactory. Crops, tillage, quality and quantity of produce show up rather more poorly than in most of the colonies of several different races investigated.

To this must be added the fact that a Hebrew's family insists on having the comforts of life and he will not long put up with the kind of fare usually given to Negroes, Italians and Poles.

Japanese

Of the Japanese truck farmers near Houston, Texas, the Commission said—

"They cultivate less than 10 acres apiece and practice the most intensive methods of culture; no space is wasted and every inch of ground that they have in cultivation is made to produce something. * * * The vegetables they sell are always cleaner, fresher and more attractive in appearance than those placed on the market by the ordinary farmer."

They especially like rice farming.

They remain to themselves.

They never knowingly cause trouble or stir up strife with their neighbors.

They take malaria fever easily.

Crime and misdemeanors seldom occur among them.

They settle their quarrels among themselves.

Wherever they settle on farms they improve the land and buildings.

CAN AND PRESERVE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE

Food may be a little dear this winter, therefore, everything that can be canned and preserved now should be put up. There are still some things that can be canned and preserved yet.

CALL A HALT ON YOUR BUYING

With the prospect of low prices for cotton and many other farm products, it will be wise for everybody to call a halt on expenses. Don't spend any money foolishly.

PRIVATE WAREHOUSES FOR COTTON

Fearing that the prices for cotton will be low during the coming season, a number of white farmers are preparing to build their own private warehouses to store their cotton while waiting for higher prices, instead of using public warehouses.

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

WHAT THE WAR IN EUROPE IS ABOUT

A little while ago two men who do not believe in government at all exploded a bomb under a carriage containing the Austrian Crown Prince and Princess, killing both of them. Austria claimed that the men who threw the bomb were really instruments being used by Servia.

As a result of this, Austria demanded two things of Servia: First, that the Servian Government find out and punish the persons who were responsible for the murder of the Crown Prince and Princess; and, second, that the Servian Government make a promise to stop the wide-spread movement among the Slavic races, that is the Russians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Servians, Croatians, Slavonians, Poles, Czechs, Sorbs, Slovaks, etc., to organize themselves to resist the injustices of the Teutonic people like the Germans, Norwegians, Danes and Swedes.

Servia willingly agreed to seek out the murderers, but desired to discuss the difficulties in the way of checking the organization of the Slavic races. Backed by Germany, Austria would listen to no argument but declared war against Servia. This lighted the fire.

Russia being chief of the Slavic races was naturally brought into the struggle to aid Servia. Great Britain, France and Russia being members of a union called "The Triple Entente" whose object is to have the three stand together in case either one of them is attacked by another nation, Great Britain and France are morally bound to go to the assistance of Russia.

"The Triple Alliance" is another league composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Naturally Germany is supporting Austria-Hungary, although Italy has announced that it will take no part in the war.

If, now, these two unions hold together, all of Europe will be drawn into the war.

PRAISE THAT CALLS FOR A BETTER DAYS WORK

July 23, 1914.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, Editor,
The Negro Farmer.

My Dear Sir:—

Allow me to commend you on getting out one of the cleanest, ablest and most needed periodicals the race has been able to produce so far. My subscription began with the "Preparing Food for Winter" number, and I felt that I had full value for my money with that number. I must also commend your manager for taking the public into his confidence by asking suggestions for bringing the paper up to the needs of the subscriber. To my mind that in itself is a prophecy for the success of your enterprise, and it is usually the one thing lacking in most of our business ventures as a race.

In this connection I was just about to write and suggest a department of questions and answers but I find that you have anticipated me. However, if any improvement occurs to me you will hear from me again.

Most sincerely yours,
LEONARD RANDOLPH,
Cambria, Virginia.

GOOD GAMES

Eight Games for 10 cents: Chess, Checkers, Fox and Geese Nine-men Morris, Introduction Game,
Spanish Prison, Dominoes.

A whole year's amusement for only 10c

Just wrap a dime in your letter and mail it today and the games will go forward by return mail.

Edwards Sales Company,

Department 20, Box 148, Lima, Ohio.

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You are never out of danger from fires.
Send for one of our

HODGES INSTANTANEOUS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, only $2.50

Try it on a fire. Money back if it fails.
AGENTS, send for particulars.
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Write us today.
HODGES SUPPLY CO., Box 36, Peoria, Ill.

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A Combination Hard to Beat—A thorough English Education Combined with a Trade. WHAT TRADE WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE?

Trades for Boys 12 *Trades for Girls 7* *Trades for Both Sexes 2*

State and United States Appropriations. Property consists of 182 acres of land, 20 buildings for all purposes, live stock and general equipment valued at $160, 500.

Summary of Our Graduates 1875-1914

Department of Academics	1,020
Department of Agriculture	88
Department of Domestic Economy	533
Department of Mechanic Arts	276
Total	1,917

What They Are Doing

Principals of district schools..156	Dentists.....5	Editors and journalists.....8
Teachers of rural schools..... 263	Pharmacists 3	Bookkeepers..... 15
Principals of secondary or high schools.....12	Druggists..... 10	U. S. Farm Demonstrator....1
Teachers in grammar and high schools.. 75	Working at trades.....246	Undertakers and embalmers..5
Doctors..... 30	Bankers..... ..3	Contractors and builders.....8
Lawyers.....5	U. S. Government Service...25	U. S. Bureau of Education....1
	Jeanes teachers.....7	Farmers 326
	Directors, book establishments.2	Housekeepers..... 480

What are you preparing to do? Departments: Primary, Grammar, High School, College, Mechanic Arts, Agricultural Science, Home Economics, Nurse Training, Music and Commercial Arts. *Catalog free.*

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Perfumes, toilet articles, cold drinks, clean fresh medicine, rubber goods, shoe polish and everything in the drug line.

Special care given to prescriptions

Trade at JOHNSTON BROS DRUG CO.
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SCHLOSS & KAHN
Wholesale Grocers Montgomery, Alabama

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When at ROANOKE call at J. G. Howell's restaurant, a first-class place for boarding, lodging, rooms, lunches, and cold drinks.
"A square deal" is our motto.

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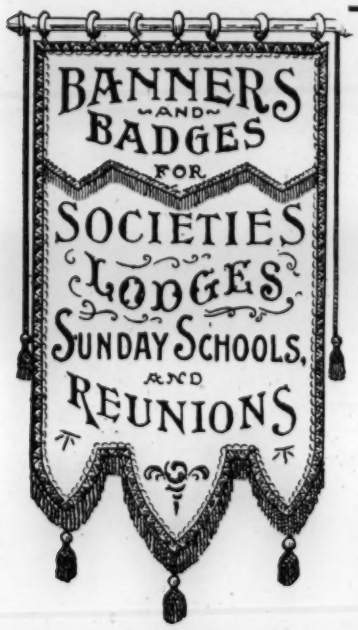

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Sizes 13 1-2 to 23 1-2 inches

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Send today for free copy of our 8-page illustrated circular.

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Will you need a good school teacher for your summer or fall school? I have a thousand good teachers and can supply your school. One thousand communities are earnestly urged to run a two-months independent summer school this summer, at a small cost. I have the very best teachers. I can help you to get both teachers and money if you want help. Write me. Teachers needing good schools should also write me. Address

MR. W. T. BREEDING
PRINCIPAL CEMETERY HILL SCHOOL AND MANAGER COLORED TEACHERS' AGENCY
Box 292 MONTGOMERY, ALA.

SITUATIONS VACANT: AGENTS WANTED

Write immediately for full particulars, sample picture, literature, etc. Experience unnecessary. Enclose 10 cents in stamps to cover costs. P. O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

NOTICE

Those who wish to learn something of the history of the Negro race, who wish to learn how one slave became free, without cost—an opportunity is offered in the form of a tract containing the story of one man together with the population of the Negro race in each State in 1910; giving in addition the number of farms, they own. Send a one-cent stamp to

LANDON WEST,
Pleasant Hill, Miami County, Ohio.

In writing business firms, always say, "I saw your ad in THE NEGRO FARMER." This helps you and doesn't hurt us.

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Including Apple, Peach, Pear, Pecans, Plum, Persimmons, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries Quinces, Figs, Grapes, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, Nut bearing trees, shade trees, evergreen, shrubs, roses, and a general line of Nursery stock for home use and for market orchards.

A free descriptive booklet on "How to Grow and Cultivate an Orchard. Write today to

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Between October 15th and January 1st, we will need 100 acres of late Tomatoes, 75 acres of String Beans, and 1,000 Turkeys, (Live or Dressed) If you are a grower or shipper of Vegetables, Fruits, Sea Foods Poultry, Eggs, Game, or allied products, get in touch with our house. *We pay the market price* every day in the year.

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1532 South Street,
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The Negro Farmer Three-Prize-Essay CONTEST

Here is a chance to earn your Entrance Fee or Tuition for next term : :

For the best and most interesting written story of a colored farmer who has succeeded, together with eight yearly subscriptions (agents retaining a commission of 25 per cent for each subscriber secured), we will give $10.00 cash.

For the second best written essay of a successful colored farmer, together with six yearly subscribers (you retaining agents' commission of 25 per cent), we will give $5.00 cash.

We will give $10.00 cash to the contestant who sends in the greatest number of subscriptions to The Negro Farmer over 25. The contestant keeping in addition 40 per cent commission for his work.

Conditions: The contest is open to any one who, to begin with, sends us six or eight annual subscriptions. You deduct 25 per cent commission for these. This publication reserves the right to inquire into the truthfulness of all statements made in the essays. Give full names and addresses of all farmers named in the papers. They will be passed upon by us. Send in papers any time.

For the Vacation Only.—This contest will positively close August 31st, 1914. For further information, write at once to

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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Founded by the Negro Soldiers of the 64th and 65th Regiment, United States Soldiers. Supported by the State of Missouri.

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For further information write to
B. F. Allen, A. M., President

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One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars in Premiums will be Given: For the best Agricultural exhibit, for the best live-stock exhibit, for the best poultry exhibit, for the best mechanical exhibit, for the best canned fruit exhibit, for the best culinary exhibit, for the best Rural School exhibit, etc., etc.

Those desiring space at this Fair should write the manager of the Negro Department at once.

Here is the Alabama farmers' opportunity to win prizes, money, and honor. For further information, write:

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To buy or rent good farm land.
To be treated kindly by white people.
To locate near a real good country school.
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To educate the children in Tuskegee Institute.
To have instructions from the local U. S. Farm Demonstration Agent on up-to date farming, the Farmers' Short Course, etc.

If you want to buy or rent, let me hear from you

CLINTON J. CALLOWAY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

THE BUSINESS CHAT

ANOTHER BOOSTER HEARD FROM

Alexandria, La., July 28, 1914.

The Negro Farmer,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dear Sirs:—

I enclose herewith money order for $—— to pay for ——— subscription to your great paper. Yours of the 18th instant also papers of that issue have been received.

It fills my heart with joy to get The Negro Farmer. It is as water to the thirsty, and food to the hungry soul. Every loyal Negro in the United States should be deeply interested in this great publication—and most of the people should be its subscribers. I am,

Yours for a real large circulation of The Negro Farmer,

REV. BENJ. F. SMITH.

DON'T YOU NEED THE MONEY?

Please remember that THE NEGRO FARMER is giving away cash money for subscriptions. Be sure to read our anouncement on page ten. An account is given of our THREE PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.

$25.00 will be given away **absolutely free** for subscriptions to this paper. Only a comparatively few people are making an earnest effort to secure some of this money. These prizes will be given to the winners; and here is an opportunity for the hustler. Don't you need the money? If so, let us hear from you. Write us today. This proposition is sure to interest our young people.

Further information will be gladly given if it is desired. If you are interested, write us a postal card right away. Simply address THE NEGRO FARMER, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

ADVERTISERS—JUST A WORD

The Negro Farmer now has a circulation of more than 3,000; and it is growing rapidly. This circulation is distributed over the Southern States, and our paper is read by people who live in the rural districts. It reaches a class of readers that is not reached by the average periodical. Here, then, is a new field for the individual or firms who have products to sell. It will pay you to secure our rate at once.

Opportunity! Don't Miss This!

Lengthen your school terms, increase your church treasury, by using one of my new books entitled "Today and Yistidy," consisting of poems dialogues, and short stories. Will send to any address in the United States, postage prepaid, for 50 cents. Write:

WILLIAM E. DANCER
Humorist, Poet and Song Writer.
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THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
State Summer School for Colored Teachers
of both sexes at the
Agricultural and Mechanical College, Greensboro, N. C.
Will Begin June 29, 1914 and Continue Five Weeks

In addition to the regular work, an attractive lecture course has been arranged, in which will appear some of the most distinguished white and colored educators in the country.

Board and lodging for the entire session $12.00. Tuition 25 cents per subject unless other arrangements have been made. Limited accommodations. Send $1.00 and have room reserved in advance.

For further information, write at once to
James B. Dudley, President, or D. J. Jordan, Director,
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Do You Know

The latest facts of Negro Progress along all lines?
About the latest phases of the Race Question in all parts of the world?
What is the most recent legislation affecting theNegro?
What are the present policies with reference to Negro Education?
The number of days of schooling per year for every Negro child if each one got his share?
The first Negroes brought to Virginia were servants and not slaves?
How Negro slavery was instituted in this country?
The origin and status in slavery of the Free Negro?
About the black counties in the South in 1860 and 1910.
The laws of the several states relating to intermarriage of the races?
How much sickness and deaths cost Negroes annually?
All the above facts and much other new information are given in

The Negro Year Book
For 1914 and 1915
MONROE N. WORK, Editor.

This the third edition of the Negro Year Book has been enlarged and revised. Its 400 pages bring down to date in systematic summary from all the facts about the Negro in America. Meets the demand for concise information concerning the condition and progress of the Negro race.

The list of articles and publications, general and particular, have been revised and enlarged. These furnish the reader with additional references to every phase of Negro life, or, the Negro problem. Full Index.

Price 25c. By mail 30c

Reductions will be made to person desiring ten or more copies.
Agents wanted. Write

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Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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Culture is a Passport to Prosperity

Is Your Hair Short?

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Have you Tetter, Eczema? Does your scalp itch? Have you more than a normal amount of Dandruff? If so, write for Mme. C. J. Walker's Wonderful Hair Grower, which postively cures all scalp diseases, stops the Hair from falling out and starts it at once to Growing.

A Six Weeks' Trial Treatment sent to any address by mail for $1.70 Make all money orders payable to Mme. C. J. Walker. Send stamp for reply. Agents wanted. Write for terms.

These Remedies are manufactured only by

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Premium Fountain Pen

For Only $1.00

Here is a pen that looks well, writes well, and lasts well

The Premium Fountain Pen cannot be duplicated in serviceable qualities by any pen under $3.00. Has fine gold point and strong barrel.

A great opportunity is offered live agents to make fast money by selling this pen.

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Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

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